

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-18, 20-30, 32, 35-36, 38-53, 55-63, 65-80 and 82-89 are pending in the present application. Claims 2, 19, 31, 33-34, 37, 54, 64 and 81 were canceled; and claims 1, 5, 20, 22, 25, 35-36, 40, 55-56, 58, 63, 67, 71 and 82-83 were amended.

More particularly, Claims 1, 36 and 63 were amended to recite features of now canceled Claims 2, 37 and 64, respectively. Other claims were amended to change dependency or to correct minor typographical errors. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-15, 20-26, 29-30, 32, 35-50, 55-56, 59-63, 65-77, 82-83 and 86-89 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by U. S. Patent No. 6,760,758, to Lund et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Examiner has rejected Claims 16-18, 27, 28, 51-53, 57, 58, 78-80, 84 and 85 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as being unpatentably obvious over Lund et al in combination with U. S. Patent No. 6,487,538, to Gupta. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

III. Response to 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejections

Response to Claim 1 Rejection

Applicants, in making their invention, sought to provide means for managing state information, such as cookies, in a data processing system. This purpose of Applicants is set forth in their application such as at page 4, lines 4-6. To emphasize this purpose, as well as to even more clearly distinguish over the prior art, Claim 1 has been amended to recite features of original Claim 2. Claim 1 now reads as follows:

1. A method in a data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:

responsive to a first selected event, requesting a cookie file from a source, wherein the cookie file contains a set of cookies of previously obtained cookies and is associated with a user;
receiving the cookie file, wherein the cookies are to access Web sites;
updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file; and
responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source.

In rejecting Claims 1 and 2, as being anticipated by the Lund et al reference under 35 U.S.C. §102, the Examiner stated the following:

5. As per claim 1, Lund discloses a method in a data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:

responsive to a selected event (marked previously, col 6, lines 1-14), requesting a cookie (col 2, line 1) file from a source (place holder, col 6, lines 1-14), wherein the cookie (col 2, line 1) file contains a set of cookies of previously obtained cookies and is associated with a user (col 6, lines 1-4); and
receiving the cookie file (84, fig 2, col 2, line 1 and col 6, lines 1-4), wherein the cookies are to access Web sites (col 6, lines 1-4).

6. As per claim 2, Lund discloses updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file; and responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source (col 6, lines 1-5 and lines 40-48).

Office Action dated December 3, 2004, page 3.

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of the claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re bond*, 910, F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218, U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Applicants respectfully submit that Lund et al. does not teach every element of the claimed invention, arranged as they are in Claim 1. More particularly, Claim 1 as amended is considered to distinguish over the prior art, including the Lund reference, particularly in reciting, in the over-all combination of Claim 1, the steps of "receiving the cookie file," "updating the cookie file during a browser session to form an updated cookie file" and "responsive to a second selected event, sending the updated cookie file to a source."

Applicants consider that essential or core teachings of the Lund reference are set forth in Lund, such as at col. 1, lines 34-64, col. 3, lines 16-23 and col. 9, lines 33-45:

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a system and method for coordinating network access that allows a user to mark information with a placeholder using one type of device, and later retrieve or act on the information using a different device.

In carrying out the above object, a system for coordinating access to a network from a plurality of user devices is provided. The system comprises a server connected to the network and configured to establish a placeholder at the server, and control logic configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder. The placeholder indicates information available from the network and is established upon demand from a requesting user device connected to the network and in communication with the server. The control logic is configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder and to display a subset of the retrieved information, upon demand, at a receiving user device having a device type. The subset of information is based on the device type. That is, based on the device type, an appropriate subset of the information indicated by the placeholder is displayed to the user.

For example, a user may mark information with a placeholder when using a device such as a personal communication system (PCS) phone, and later retrieve or act on the information using a second device such as a workstation, personal computer, printer, fax, or other device. A small subset of information may be displayed on a browser on the phone, while all of the information (a subset that is the full set) may be displayed when later accessing the information from a workstation or personal computer.

The advantages associated with embodiments of the present invention are numerous. For example, embodiments of the present invention enable a user to use information that is needed while mobile, and to mark information for automatic, rapid and easy retrieval when the user returns to a different device such as a workstation, printer, fax, or other device capable of displaying a larger subset of information than the mobile device.

1. A system for coordinating access to a network from a plurality of user devices, the system comprising:

a server connected to the network and configured to establish a placeholder at the server, the placeholder indicating information available from the network and being established upon demand from a requesting user device connected to the network and in communication with the server; and

control logic configured to retrieve the information indicated by the placeholder and to display a subset of the retrieved information, upon demand, at a receiving user device having a device type, the subset being based on the device type.

It is clear from the above sections of Lund that the basic teaching of Lund is directed to an arrangement whereby a user acts to mark information with a placeholder, using one type of device, and later retrieves a subset of the information using a different device. This teaching is particularly emphasized at col. 1, lines 36-40, col. 1, lines 56-63 and col. 3, lines 17-20. A key feature of this arrangement, establishing a placeholder upon the demand from a requesting user device, is emphasized in Lund at col. 9, lines 33-45 shown above, which is claim 1 of Lund. All the claims of Lund contain this feature as a limitation.

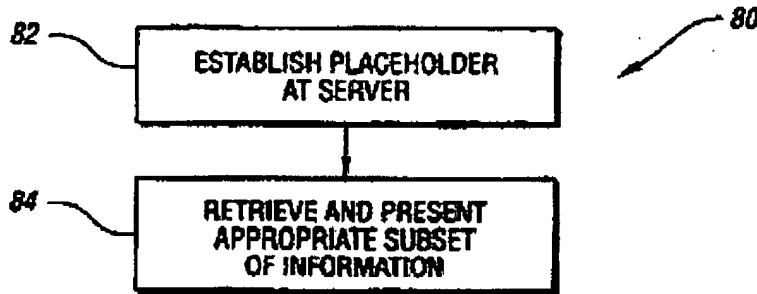
It is readily apparent that the teachings of Lund set forth above neither show nor suggest essential features of Applicants' amended Claim 1. Lund does not disclose receiving a cookie file or even a placeholder file. Rather, Lund teaches receiving a subset of information associated with a placeholder. Moreover, the above teachings of Lund fail to disclose or suggest either updating a received cookie file during a browser session, or sending the updated cookie file to a source, as now recited by Applicants' Claim 1. Lund would have no need for or concern with these Claim 1 features, since the whole focus of Lund is on marking information at one user device, for access later at a different device.

The above statements of the Examiner, in rejecting Applicants' Claims 1 and 2, expressly cited col. 2, line 1, col. 6, lines 1-14 and col. 6, lines 40-48 of Lund. Item 84 of Figure 2 was also cited. These citations of Lund are as follows:

server, as a cookie, or as a browser (located at the server).

of interest he or she could mark them at block 104. Marking, or establishing a placeholder, would result in the information being associated with that user and stored for later retrieval from a placeholder database (18, FIG. 1). Later, when the user wanted to read the full stories, and perhaps access multi-media information about the stories, the user would access the network through a gateway, possibly a different gateway. Information at server 16 may be represented to the user as a function on their browser. The user would be authenticated by server 16, for example, by either explicitly or implicitly using a map of Internet protocol (IP) addresses. The user may either request or automatically be presented with a list of headlines or other information that they had marked previously, at block 100. By selecting a headline, the full story would be presented to or printed as appropriate.

another device. Embodiments of the present invention apply to remembering the user's browsing history across devices just as easily as embodiments apply to explicitly marking information for retrieval. Any device may be able to mark/send a reference to any other device. The variety of information (for example, addresses, phone numbers, reminders, headlines, etc.) for which embodiments of the present invention may be beneficial to have a variety of views as users move from device to device, is virtually unlimited.

*Fig. 2*

The above citations from Lund are considered to be consistent with and to further support the basic teaching of Lund as discussed above. However, none of these citations discloses or even suggests the Claim 1 features of receiving a cookie file, updating the received cookie file during a browser session, and then sending the updated cookie file to a source or elsewhere. In fact, the cited Item 84 of Figure 2 states the step "retrieve and present appropriate subset of information". This statement is considered to support Applicants' contention that Lund stresses that a user receives not a cookie file, or even a placeholder file, but a subset of information associated with placeholders.

Applicants consider that the Gupta patent, either alone or in any combination with Lund et al, does not show or suggest the recitation of Applicants' Claim 1.

Response to Claim 13 Rejection

Applicants' Claim 13 reads as follows:

13. A method in data processing system for managing cookies, the method comprising:
 - receiving a request for a cookie file;
 - parsing the request to identify a user associated with the cookie file;
 - identifying a particular cookie file associated with the user; and
 - transmitting the particular cookie file to the user.

In rejecting Claim 13 as being anticipated by the Lund reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Examiner stated the following:

17. As per claim 13, Lund discloses receiving a request for a cookie file (col , lines 1-14 and col 2, line1); parsing the request to identify a user associated with the cookie file (col 7, lines 1-3); identifying a particular cookie file associated with the user (col 7, lines 1-15); and transmitting the particular cookie file to the user (col 7, lines 1-15).

Office Action dated December 3, 2004, page 5.

The citation to col. 2, line 1 of Lund in the above statement of Examiner is set forth above. The citation to col. 7, lines 1-15 of Lund is as follows:

The user is authenticated either implicitly by the gateway (using an identification available from the device) or explicitly by the user entering a password and log-in. It is worth noting that through authentication, identification, and the gateway being accessed, in the exemplary implementation, the gateway knows something about the user and about the properties of the device being used to access the network. As such, the gateway is a suitable place for translation to occur. Further, the gateway may serve as a browser optimized for the device, with this browser the user could request information from various web sites. That is, the gateway may serve as a browser with the placeholder information being located at the server. In the alternative, the server may serve as the browser. That is, the browser functionality need not be provided at the same location as the placeholder information.

The above citation of Lund appears to refer to identification using a device or to a user entering a password and log-in. However, such citation fails to teach or disclose significant features or limitations recited by Applicants' Claim 13. The above citation of Lund clearly does not teach receiving a request for a cookie file, nor does it in any way show parsing the request to identify a user associated with a cookie file. The citation further fails to show identifying a particular cookie file associated with a user. As stated above, a prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of the claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. Accordingly, Applicants' Claim 13 is not anticipated by the Lund reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102.